MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

30 JUNE 1981

Iran

Tehran radio listed 69 persons killed in the 28 June bomb explosion at the Islamic Republican Party (IRP) headquarters. Apart from Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti, the death toll included 4 Cabinet ministers, 8 junior ministers and over 20 Majlis deputies. At a press conference Minister of State for Executive Affairs Behzad Nabavi contradicted earlier reports that the bomb had exploded inside the lecture hall, saying it had been planted outside the party headquarters in an adjacent school, Tehran radio reported. He said any small group would have been capable of the deed. AFP reported that an anonymous telephone caller told news agencies in Ankara that the Party of National Equality was responsible for the bomb attack on the IRP headquarters as well as last Friday's attack on Tehran Friday Imam 'Ali Khamene'i. AFP said the group was formed last year under the leadership of an unknown general, Mukhtar Karabagh, and claims to represent Iranians of Turkish origin.

Tehran radio reported that a number of high officials, among them Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i and Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani met with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni the morning after the bombing. Raja'i said after the meeting that Khomeyni had ordered that vacant Cabinet posts should be filled even if on a short-term basis. In a subsequent announcement, broadcast by the radio, Raja'i assigned five deputy ministers and under secretaries to temporarily head their ministries and departments. In another report, the radio revealed that after discussions with the judiciary, Khomeyni appointed Ayatollah 'Abdolkarim Musavi Ardabili as president of the Supreme Court, Beheshti's former position. Mehdi Rabbani-Amlashi replaces Ardabili as prosecutor general. Citing JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, AFP reported on 30 June that a special meeting of IRP members has elected Education Minister Mohammad Javad Bahonar to succeed Beheshti as secretary general of the party. AFP also reported that more than 100,000 people gathered on 30 June round the Majlis building to participate in the funeral services for those killed in the bombing. According to Tehran radio, Evin Prison Governor Mohammad Kacu'i will also be buried along with the other bomb victims. While the radio said Kacu'i was killed in the 28 June IRP headquarters bombing, AFP quoted a prison spokesman as saying that the governor was shot dead at midday on 29 June.

In a speech to reconstruction crusade members in Tehran, a recording of which was carried by the radio, Ayatollah Khomeyni accused the perpetrators of the recent wave of bombings of having connections with the United States and the Soviet Union. Describing the leaders of such groups as "wild animals" who remain in hiding while using deceived youths as their puppets to carry out acts of sabotage, Khomeyni mocked the opposition groups for demanding open discussions on the radio and television and then running away when an open debate is organized. Khomeyni also called on every household to be alert and report suspicious movements. He warned the opposition that killing a member of Iran's dear friends will not make the nation retreat but will make it close ranks. He also warned security forces against excesses, saying they should avoid mistreating their prisoners.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Baghdad radio reported that Iraqi forces foiled an attack by Iranian helicopters on the outskirts of Abadan. An Iranian Armed Forces communique, carried by Tehran radio, admitted that Abadan city had recently come under Iraqi long-range heavy-weapons fire. An Iraqi Armed Forces General Command communique, carried by INA, claimed that Iraqi Air Force planes raided Iranian military targets in the region of Tabriz and Agha Jari, scoring direct hits before returning safely to base.

Israel

Begin Opposed to Sinai Force Clause--The Tel Aviv daily HA'ARETZ reported on 30 June that Prime Minister Menahem Begin does not approve of a clause in the Sinai multinational force agreement that would allow the supervisory force to be disbanded with the mutual agreement of Israel and Egypt. As a result, the meeting scheduled to take place soon at which representatives of Israel, Egypt and the United States were to initial the agreement will be canceled and another tripartite meeting will probably be held to discuss the clause Begin objects to.

Peres on Peace Dialogue--Jerusalem radio reported that in a radio interview broadcast in France, Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres said that if he is elected prime minister he will confer with Egyptian Prewident Anwar as-Sadat to save what he termed the bilateral peace. He said he is prepared to discuss peace with all the relevant Arab elements except for PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

Lebanon

Beirut radio reported that units of the Lebanese internal security forces entered Zahlah at dawn on 30 June "in implementation of steps planned to solve the city's crisis." A subsequent Beirut radio report stated that "alien armed men" were transported out of the city in a convoy of buses under the supervision of Public Works and Transport Minister Ilyas al-Hirawi and declared that "Zahlah is now jubilant at the return of normal life to the city." The Voice of Lebanon reported that Beirut was relatively quiet.

Iraq

INA cited an interview in the Qatari newspaper AR-RAYAH in which Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi asserted that Iraq would support Syria if it were subjected to an Israeli attack, adding that Iraq would side with any Arab state exposed to a foreign threat, particularly an Israeli threat, irrespective of the regime and its relations with Iraq. Hammadi also called for finding a rapid solution to the situation in Lebanon.

Libya-USSR Relations

A statement on Libyan Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud's 25-29 June visit to Moscow, reported by JANA, said the two sides signed an economic and technical cooperation protocol on cooperation in various spheres, including joint construction projects.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 125 *30 June 1981*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

Keshtmand Receives Soviet Muslim Delegation C 1
Kabul Citizens Asked To Observe 2300-0330 Curfew C 1
Keshtmand Meets Envoy, Expresses Support for SRV C 1
GDR To Provide Aid for Electricity, Radio, TV C 1

INDIA

PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua Concludes Visit E 1
Departure From New Delhi E 1
Departure for Sri Lanka E 1
Venezuelan Foreign Minister Zambrano Arrives E 1
Meeting With Gandhi E 2
Rao Hosts Banquet E 2
Assam Assembly Adjournment Sine Die Announced E 2

PAKISTAN

Ziaul Haq's 24 Jun Address to Nation Reported [DAWN 25 Jun] F 1
Afghan Refugees Said Straining Economy, Aid Needed [MASHRIQ 27 Jun] F 6
DPRK Premier Leaves After Brief Stopover F 6

IRAN

Khomeyni Addresses Tehran Gathering on Bombing I 1
Tehran Confirms 69 Killed in 28 Jun Explosion I 4
Nabavi Holds Press Conference on Bombing I 5
AFP: Group Claims Responsibility for Bombing I 5
Mahdavi-Kani Calls for Maintenance of Law, Order I 6
IRP Issues Statement on Bombing of Headquarters I 6
Bahonar Elected New IRP Secretary General I 7
Raja'i Acts To Fill Leadership Void in Government I 7
Raja'i Proposes Musavi for Foreign Minister I 7
AFP on Musavi's Appointment I 8
Tehran Announces Majlis Byelection Results I 8
Radio Iran on Byelections I 8
Majlis Employees Ordered To Report to Work 30 Jun I 9
Raja'i Comments on Differences With Bani-Sadr I 9
KEYHAN Cites Documents Linking Bani-Sadr to CIA I 10
AFP: Evin Prison Governor 'Assassinated' I 11
U.S. 'Mercenaries' Blamed I 11
Committee Condemns Attack on Shari'ati House I 12
7 Executed, 10 Jailed in Nowshahr, Chalus I 12
Mojahedin-e Khalq Member Executed in Esfahan I 13
Former Military Attache to Israel Executed I 13
AZADEGAN Denounces Amnesty International Call I 14
Raja'i Discusses War With Olof Palme 27 Jun I 14
Central Bank Memo on Transfer of Funds From U.S. I 14
General Fallahi Holds Press Conference 27 Jun I 14

Armed Forces Joint Staff Communiques 550-553 I 15
550: 26 Jun Report I 15
551: 27 Jun Report I 16
552: 28 Jun Report I 17
553: 29 Jun Report I 18
Guards Corps Reports Activities in South, West I 19
Eshraqi Arrives in Qazvin as Khomeyni Envoy I 19

KESHTMAND RECEIVES SOVIET MUSLIM DELEGATION

LD300623 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0445 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Kabul, 29 Jun (BAKHTAR)--The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the DRA, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, today received Mufti Ziyautdin ibn Ishan Babakhanov, the head of the religious board for the Muslims of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, and the members of his delegation. The Afghan premier welcomed the delegation of Soviet Muslims. He described their visit as another important step in the consolidation, solidarity, friendship and brotherhood between the DRA and the USSR and expressed gratitude on the all-round material and spiritual Soviet assistance to Afghanistan.

The visiting leader of Soviet Muslims, Mufti Ziyautdin ibn Ishan Babakhanov, spoke in detail about the high standards of living of Muslims of the USSR and the freedom of belief enjoyed by them and expressed his satisfaction on the existence of fraternal friendship between the people of the USSR and the DRA. Mufti Ziyautdin ibn Ishan Babakhanov presented a copy of holy Koran printed in Tashkent, and a chapan (traditional Uzbek gown) and a Soviet Central Asian cap to Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand.

The visiting delegation of ulema and religious leaders of the Soviet Union was a guest today at a reception hosted at their honour by Dr Anahita Ratebzad, the president of Afghan societies for friendship with other countries. The delegation also paid a visit to Mohammadia Madresa [religious school] and also to the national archives.

KABUL CITIZENS ASKED TO OBSERVE 2300-0330 CURFEW

LD261936 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] The citizens of Kabul are most respectfully asked to observe curfew from 2300 to 0330.

KESHTMAND MEETS ENVOY, EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR SRV

OW261541 Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Hanoi, 26 Jun (VNA)--The Afghan Government hails the correct and intelligent foreign policy of Vietnam and fully supports the reasonable peace proposals of the three Indochinese countries, said Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, while receiving Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Si Hoat in Kabul on Wednesday. Keshtmand pointed out that the three Indochinese countries, united and with strong support from the Soviet Union and progressive people in the world, would defeat all enemies.

GDR TO PROVIDE AID FOR ELECTRICITY, RADIO, TV

LD261218 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] A protocol of economic, industrial, trade, educational and technical cooperation between the DRA and tbe GDR was concluded this morning at the State Planning Committee, and the relevant documents were exchanged. The agreement was signed by the DRA deputy minister of commerce and the GDR deputy minister of foreign trade and the head of that delegation.

Under the agreement the GDR will provide Afghanistan with $20 million on easy terms with for the production of Network No 4 of the electric system in Kabul city. In addition it was agreed that the remaining $20 million from the previous loan will be used to provide, equip and expand Afghan radio and television studios. Agreements were also reached concerning the expanding trade and increasing exports of Afghan goods to the GDR.

PRC FOREIGN MINISTER HUANG HUA CONCLUDES VISIT

Departure From New Delhi

BK290903 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua left New Delhi this morning after 3 days of wide-ranging talks with Indian leaders. Speaking to newsmen at the airport Huang described his visit as very pleasant. He hoped that friendly exchanges between the two countries would continue and Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi and External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao will visit China at a time convenient to them. He also hoped that Chinese leaders will have the opportunity to visit India. Huang said that the two countries have been busy in nation-building activities since their independence and there is a lot we can learn from each other.

External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao, who saw Huang Hua off at the airport, said that the visit, though short, was useful and will help to continue all possible efforts to normalize relations between the two countries. He also expressed the hope more exchanges would take place in the near future. It may be recalled that both the countries have agreed to hold talks at an appropriate level to solve the border dispute. The Chinese foreign minister is to visit the Taj Mahal during his short stay at Agra. He will then emplane for Madras for a night's stay and fly to Colombo tomorrow morning.

Departure for Sri Lanka

BK300748 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua left Madras today for Sri Lanka after a 5-day visit to India. He was seen off at the airport by Tamil Nadu Electricity Minister S. Ramachandran, the Indian ambassador to China and the Sri Lanka high commissioner in India.

Chinese Foreign Minister Huang has said that India and China have a duty to maintain peace and stability for the progress of Asia and for their own economic development. He was speaking to newsmen at Madras this morning before his departure for Colombo. Huang said his discussions with the Indian leaders have made beneficial contribution to further develop exchanges between the two countries. He said he is looking forward to the Indian delegation's visit to China in September to further develop bilateral relations and to settle the boundary issue. Huang said India and China have a longstanding traditional friendship. The countries and people should continue to make positive efforts to achieve these goals. He said both the countries should continue to maintain the good start made at the New Delhi talks for fruitful end.

Speaking about the replacement of Hua Guofeng as the chairman of the Communist Party of China, he said it will not affect his country's present policy. He said the leadership of China is collective and individual changes in leadership will not affect his country's policy.

VENEZUELAN FOREIGN MINISTER ZAMBRANO ARRIVES

BK290704 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] The foreign minister of Venezuela, Dr Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco, arrived in New Delhi early this morning on a 4-day official visit. Dr Velasco is accompanied by a high-level delegation. The visit is at the invitation of the external affairs minister, Narasimha Rao. Dr Velasco said that India and Venezuela have very good relations and he believed that during the current visit these relations would be further strengthened. During his stay in the capital, the distinguished visitor will exchange views with Narasimha Rao on bilateral and international affairs. He will call on President Sanjiva Reddy, Vice President Hidayatullah and Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi. The visiting dignitary will later visit Agra and Bombay.

Meeting With Gandhi

BK290925 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Visiting Foreign Minister of Venezuela Dr Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco met Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi in New Delhi today. He discussed with her many subjects which are likely to come up at the Mexico summit in October this year. Zambrano, who was with the prime minister for 30 minutes, said that he had discussed some problems facing the North-South dialogue and also apprised her of the deliberations of the Group of 77 which was held recently in Caracas. He said that besides some bilateral matters he also discussed some major international issues with Mrs Gandhi and these revealed a close similarly of views on many world problems. Earlier, Zambrano called on President Sanjiva Reddy. He also met Commerce Minister Pranab Mukherjee and held discussions with him on bilateral and economic matters. Zambrano will have detailed discussions with Minister for External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao in the evening. Rao will be hosting a dinner in his honor.

Rao Hosts Banquet

BK300405 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] India and Venezuela have expressed their firm conviction that cooperation among developing countries has become a necessity. Both the countries also agreed that the developing nations must persist with their efforts for the success of the North-South dialogue to usher in an era of new world economic order. Speaking at a dinner hosted in New Delhi last night in honor of the visiting foreign minister of Venezuela, Dr Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco, External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao said that we intend to press ahead resolutely in projects of cooperation with other developing countries. He said the forthcoming summit meeting at Mexico has kindled a lot of hope.

Proposing a toast, Mr Rao said the developing [as heard] nations should see the writing on the wall and support the efforts of developing nations to toward establishing a new international economic order. On bilateral relations, the external affairs minister expressed the hope that the economic and cultural cooperation between India and Venezuela would grow further. Mr Rao said India appreciates Venezuela's assistance in oil supply. He also welcomed the manner in which Venezuela is leading the Group of 77 as its current chairman and India's immediate successor.

In his reply the foreign minister of Venezuela praised India for its important role in international scene as forerunner and influential member of the Nonaligned Movement. He said India is an active participant of measures to promote new international economic order. Venezuela, although enjoying the status of an observer, had adopted the principles of nonalignment as the basis of her foreign policy. Dr Velasco said in the difficult times of today, apostles of peace like Mahatma Gandhi should be a source of inspiration for all in the promotion of peace and international security.

ASSAM ASSEMBLY ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE ANNOUNCED

BK290905 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] The Assam assembly, which met in Gauhati this morning for the budget session, adjourned sine die in view of the resignation of the Anwara Taimur Ministry. As soon as the house met, Speaker Jan Mohammad read out a message received from the governor informing him about the resignation of the ministry. The speaker, on the advice of the governor, adjourned the house. Governor L.P. Singh, who is now in Gauhati, is expected to send a report of his assessment of the political situation in Assam to the center soon.

ZIAUL HAQ'S 24 JUN ADDRESS TO NATION REPORTED

GF280716 Karachi DAWN in English 25 Jun 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] Rawalpindi, 24 Jun--President Mohammad Ziaul Haq said today that Pakistan harbored no animosity against any country and wanted to have peace and friendship with neighbors. Addressing the nation over radio and television tonight, he said that in view of the prevailing situation in the region, it was imperative that there should be complete national unity and faith in God. The president reviewed the world affairs and announced some important measures with regard to the sanctity of Ramadan and the process of accountability.

The president said that his occasional addresses were aimed at keeping the nation abreast of the situation and the problems it was facing, and pointing out its goal as an independent and dignified nation. In the course of the march toward the destined goals, he said the cooperation of the people was vitally needed at every step. Without such a cooperation and congenial atmosphere, a government could achieve nothing. He said today's address was the part of the series in which he would comment on the current situation, unfold his heart to the masses, put forth some advice and especially ask the people to extend their cooperation and pray wholeheartedly for him and for the country.

Starting with a review of foreign relations, the president said that four foreign dignitaries' visits to Pakistan during the past few weeks were significant developments. Referring to the visit of Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, he said Zimbabwe's independence was an inspiring example for the other African countries. He said this visit helped in promoting the bilateral relations between Pakistan and Zimbabwe and provided an occasion to discuss the situation prevailing in the African region.

He said the visits of Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang, Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao and the U.S. under secretary of state for security assistance, James Buckley, had their own importance. These visits were undertaken in an atmosphere when the Middle East situation and especially the situation around Pakistan was taking a new turn and some of the countrymen were deeply concerned about the developments.

The president said that before speaking about these visits separately he would make it clear that Pakistan wanted peace in the world in general and in its region in particular. He said Pakistan was desirous of seeing the regional horizon free from the clouds of war and was keen to have friendship and cooperation with all the countries, particularly neighbors, so that it could utilize its resources for betterment of its people.

The president said he would make it clear that despite Pakistan's peaceful good intentions, the 85 million people of Pakistan would have to depend on their own strength in any difficult hour to defend themselves and maintain their independence. He said history showed that each nation had to deal with its own miseries and living nations felt proud in standing on their own feet. He said, "if Pakistan has the life in it, if its people have the resistance power and are inspired by the spirit of faith and national unity, the entire world will fully back them in any difficult time." Not one friend, they will find scores of supporters and sympathizers. But God forbid, if the people of Pakistan faltered, their faith weakened, their unity disrupted and their resistance slackened, no power on the earth would come to their aid. We should not forget that "God helps those who help themselves."

President Zia said he felt pleasure in informing the people that by the grace of God, the country's present diplomatic and defense position was very strong, its defenders being its people and the armed forces. He said no harm could come to Pakistan so long it enjoyed God's blessings and its people had the will to survive. "Friends and well-wishers will come to it to give every support, but the condition precedent is that we keep our faith strong, not allow our determination to falter, strengthen the ideology of Islam, maintain unity in our ranks, keep an eye on our defense and remain prepared to offer any sacrifices."

Turning to the Chinese prime minister's visit to Pakistan, he said it was the most significant event at this time. Recalling that the late Chinese Prime Minister Zhou Enlai's visit to Pakistan in 1965 was a milestone in the history of bilateral relations, he said that 16 years later in the prevalent situation Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit was very important for regional peace besides bilateral relations.

The visit, he said, not only provided an occasion to establish contacts on the higher level, but the regional situation was discussed in a friendly atmosphere. As an outcome of the talks, better understanding developed between the two countries and the People's Republic of China had a better appreciation of our situation.

The president said China had been helping Pakistan over a period in political, economic and defense fields and was determined to continue this help. He said China was keenly interested in the progress and the solidarity of Pakistan. Friendship with this great neighboring state was the cornerstone of Pakistan's foreign policy he said, adding that China was a tried and trusted friend.

The president said Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang had categorically declared at the end of his visit that in case of foreign aggression, China would give full support and help to Pakistan. "We are grateful to the People's Republic of China for the renewal of this determination," he added.

The president said U.S. Under Secretary James Buckley's visit had opened a new chapter in the bilateral relations between Pakistan and the U.S.

Giving a background of this visit, the president said talks between Pakistan and U.S. had been continuing over some period which became more effective with the induction of the present U.S. administration. The central point of these negotiations had been to remove the restrictions imposed on Pakistan by the U.S. administration in respect of economic aid and defense purchases.

These "unjustified restrictions," he said had been imposed on Pakistan alone and there was no logic in them. He said the prevailing situation in the region and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan had necessitated that on the one hand initiative should be taken for maintaining the independence and security of Pakistan through strong and effective diplomatic channels and on the other, in the field of defense, comparatively sophisticated defense equipment should be obtained to replace old and outdated material. It was necessary so that "we should have the capability to guard against an aggression." The president said that consequently, on his instructions, Foreign Minister Agha Shahi last April had talks with the U.S. authorities in Washington. With the same objective, he added, Mr Buckley visited Islamabad recently for talks with the Pakistani authorities.

The president said as an outcome of these talks, a package deal was reached between the U.S. Government and Pakistan according to which the economic aid and defense purchases facilities were assured to Pakistan. Although, this package deal would still have to be ratified by the U.S. Congress, Pakistan had been assured that the implementation of the program would start from the next year.

President Zia said the total amount of the U.S. offer was over $3 billion to be made available within a period of 5 years. He said economic aid was as important as the defense purchases because as the economic progress and defense preparedness were "actually two sides of the same coin." The president said that by October 1982 when the implementation of the deal would start, Pakistan would be able to purchase some urgently needed equipment for its armed forces on cash payment.

He said Pakistan was thankful to the United States Government for this program which, he added, showed that it was not fully alive to the changing situation in this region but, for the sake of principles, also wanted to enable the smaller countries to defend their independence.

The president said he wanted to clarify about the program that Pakistan did not accept any 'alternative responsibilities.' "Neither have we joined any defense pact or any international agreement for regional security and nor are we giving military bases to any foreign power."

The president assured the nation that by the accepting this program Pakistan's nonaligned status would not suffer in any way. "We would continue to follow the principles of the Nonaligned Movement and the Islamic Conference Organization. Along with this, Pakistan would spare no effort in liberating Al-Quds and in supporting the cause of liberation struggle of the Palestinian brothers."

About the Indian foreign minister's visit, the president said the government and the people of Pakistan, in accordance with their traditions, accorded a warm welcome to Mr Narasimha Rao and considered his visit as a good opportunity to improve bilateral relations.

He said it was a sad fact of history that relations between Pakistan and India had not always been as they should have been between two neighbors. However, progress was made to normalize the ties, he added. He said he was glad that as a result of discussions held with Mr Narasimha Rao, the Governments of Pakistan and India had once again declared to abide by the Simla Agreement of 1972 and especially highlighted that section of the agreement under which both countries had rejected the use or threat of force against each other.

He said the joint statement issued at the end of the Indian foreign minister's visit had recognized the right of both countries to acquire weapons for their defense. Both the countries also pledged to use atomic energy only for peaceful purposes and declared that their friendship was not only in the interest of their peoples but was also essential from geographical and political point of view. To further strengthen the desire for friendship and cordiality, he said, it was decided to maintain contact at a certain level. He hoped that with these measures and declarations, tension between the two countries would be eliminated.

Referring to the Indian Government's expression of concern at Pak-American agreement, he said it was based on doubts and suspicions and had little to do with reality.

President Zia said that "in our view" the era of ups and downs in bilateral relations between India and Pakistan had ended. It was our earnest endeavor that the present generation may witness the end of rivalry and tension in the subcontinent and begin an era in which the two countries may divert their energies for constructive purposes.

President Zia said no discussion on foreign policy could be completed without referring to Afghan issue which, besides being serious and vital, was confronting Pakistan and this rest of the world for the last 2 years.

During the last 2 1/2 years, he said, Pakistan had not only been looking after the Afghan refugees but had also been trying for the solution of the Afghan problem.

The president said the Afghan refugees constituted the largest assembly of homeless people in modern history. Their number, he said, was increasing day by day and had exceeded 2 million mark in Pakistan. He said the brave and unarmed Afghan people who were being subjected to oppression continued to resist the foreign troops. He said Pakistan was looking after the Afghan refugees on Islamic and humanitarian basis and would continue to do so until they returned to their homes with honor.

Pakistan, he said, was seeking a political solution of this political problem on the basis of principles of the withdrawal of foreign troops, restoration of Islamic and non-aligned status of Afghanistan, and honorable return of the refugees to their homes and the right of the Afghan people to have a government of their liking.

He hoped that UN secretary general's special representative Javier Perez de Cuellar, who recently visited Islamabad and Kabul, would soon take necessary steps to continue his mission and said Pakistan would cooperate with the envoy as before.

President Zia said Pakistan desired to have cordial relations with the Soviet Union and was grateful for the Soviet assistance in development projects, which included the Karachi steel mill and Guddu powerstation. He said Pakistan was ready to improve its relations with the Soviet Union in political, economic and technical fields.

Strengthening Pakistan in international field so that no harm could come to its integrity and opening new avenues for its development were the main objectives of Pakistan's foreign policy, he said.

President Ziaul Haq,emphasizing the importance of foreign unity in the ranks of the people, said that during the last 4 years the government had taken decisions of great importance and of long term significance for the betterment of the country. He said that as a result of those measures Pakistan enjoyed an honorable position in the comity of nations and its position regarding defense and internal unity was better than before. The people of Pakistan, he said were now forged in closer unity than before.

The president said Pakistan had made progress in the agricultural sector, and besides becoming self-sufficient in wheat, it had also produced good sugarcane, cotton and rice crops. The agricultural products, he said, were an important source of foreign exchange earning. Better production in agricultural and industrial sectors had improved the economy of the country, which further helped to raise the living standard of the people.

He said he did not want to deny that there was poverty in the country, but the people no more slept hungry on roads nor did they walk barefoot. He said he was well aware of the problems of the people, and in spite of stability in the prices of many essential commodities there were complaints of rising prices, the poorer sections and the salaried staff being the hardest hit. He said strict watch would be kept on profiteers during the month of Ramadan.

The president said the crime and its publicity in the press had, on occasions, created alarm in the public, but the people's real problem was difficulty in getting justice. In spite of spending considerable time and thousands of rupees, the people found it difficult to get justice.

Referring to the widespread corruption and moral deterioration in society, President Zia emphasized that establishment of Islamic judicial system offered the best solution to these problems. He said the government had taken some measures in the past but could not root out such evils. He said society had so much deteriorated that without bribe one even could not get his due. In such a total mess, sermons could hardly have an impact, he observed. The president was of the view that the solution lay in the Islamic system of justice toward which the government had taken a number of measures.

Speaking about administrative problems and the difficulties of the people, the president also asked the civil servants to focus on the problems of the people and undertake solid steps for their solution. He also called upon the representative of the people to appreciate their responsibilities and perform their duties with utmost devotion.

President Zia said the government was also reviewing a proposal regarding the appointment of an ombudsman to listen to the grievances of the people and take remedial measures. He said that this method was currently practiced in a number of other countries. He said that the ombudsman, who will have a proper staff under him, would be empowered to probe into alleged corruption in any federal institution and after due inquiry ask the concerned ministry or department to rectify the irregularities within a certain time limit. He said that the ombudsman would have a wide sphere of activity and jurisdiction to challenge the different kinds of irregularities and misconduct in the Federal Government insitutions. Any disregard shown to the recommendations of the ombudsman by any department would be brought to the notice of the president upon which the president will personally inquire into the affairs of that department or institution. The president said that the ombudsman would be personally appointed by him and hoped that the new measures would help solve the problems of the people.

Talking about the government's efforts to check corruption, the president said that man's conscience was his censor and there was a great need to keep the conscience alive and listen to its directives. He said that the conscience was always linked to man's spirit and his convictions and beliefs. "As long as our spirit is pure and our convictions strong, the voice of the conscience would never die down."

He drew the people's attention to the Islamic months of Rajab, Shabaan and Ramadan and said that these 3 holy months offered the best opportunity to man to purify his spirit and strengthen his convictions. He said the months had their peculiar importance in the Islamic calendar and mentioned Shab-i-Meraj, Shab-e-Barat and Shab-i-Qadar, which fall respectively in the months and add to their significance. He said the holy prophet (peace be upon him) had great association and love with these 3 months and also quoted from Hadith in this connection.

Speaking about the virtues of Ramadan, the president said he did not feel like lecturing to the people on the subject since they were fully aware of the greatness of this holy month which offered an opportunity for self-accountability and rectification. The spirit of Ramadan, he added, must be reflected in our daily life, in offices, factories, fields and educational institution. "Every action of ours should reflect the character of a pious Muslim. Otherwise, fasting won't serve its real purpose."

The president stressed that the older generation should bequeath to the coming generation of which it would feel proud. He said it takes time to make the nations and, at times, several generations were spent in this struggle. He cited an old axiom and said if there was 1-year plan, you culture wheat crop, if 10-year plan, grow the trees, and if there was a life-long plan, prepare a generations. He asked the youth to take the Ramadan as a "refresher course" and utilize it for the purification and elevation of soul. He said the nation expected to them a lot "adoption and absorption of Islamic principles by the youth was a guarantee against any threat to Islamic ideology," the president added. He appreciated the Islamic spirit demonstrated by the youth and prayed for them to remain steadfast.

President Zia said the people should not worry about the regional situation. He advised them to take care of their faith, trust themselves, observe the injunctions of God Almighty and Prophet Mohammad (peace by upon him) establish "salat," keep fast, earn "Rizq-i-Halal," avoid temporal temptation and spread virtue in their respective sphere of influence.

The president declared the government was fully alive to the obtaining delicate situation and taking all measures required to ensure national security and strengthen its defense. What the government want you to do was to help and support it in carrying out its functions.

President Zia emphatically said no harm could come to a nation whose mosques were thronged, whose people are imbued with a spirit of sacrifice, whose hearts beat with Islamic zeal and who were ever-ready to protect their freedom.

AFGHAN REFUGEES SAID STRAINING ECONOMY, AID NEEDED

GF271839 Karachi MASHRIQ in Urdu 27 Jun 81 p 6

[Excerpts] Islamabad, 25 Jun--Federal Revenue Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan has said that the number of Afghan refugees has exceeded 2 million and is increasing by thousands every month. This is not only straining our economy, but is also creating other problems.

The Afghan situation has affected our defense needs more than the influx of refugees. Pakistan has no aggressive designs against any country, he added. We want peace in the world and we wish to live in peace with our neighbors but we cannot ignore the conditions and defense needs which arise as a result of territorial politics.

As you all know, in view of the limited national resources, we wish to obtain foreign aid to meet our defense needs so that we can build up a reliable defense capability, but on the condition that this aid will not influence our nonaligned status, wound our religious susceptibilities or obstruct the path of our independent national policy.

In fact, it is due to the success attained by our own efforts that foreign aid has increased in quantum, which has helped us ward off the harmful effects of world trends.

DPRK PREMIER LEAVES AFTER BRIEF STOPOVER

BK281525 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] DPRK Prime Minister Yi Chong-ok, who had arrived in Karachi last night on his way home from a visit to African countries, left with his delegation for home this morning. The Sind education minister and other government officials saw them off at the airport.

KHOMEYNI ADDRESSES TEHRAN GATHERING ON BOMBING

LD291756 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1218 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Address by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni to a group of members of the Reconstruction crusade in Tehran on 29 June--recorded, duration 50 minutes]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The gentlemen from the reconstruction crusade are present here today and I wish them success in their work.

This unexpected incident was painful for our nation; those persons who had prepared themselves to serve and were the servants of this country, so far as I knew them, were pious, committed, faithful, headed by the late Beheshti. I knew him for more than 20 years. The extent of his knowledge, ideas and commitment were obvious to me. What grieves me more about him than his martyrdom is innocence [cries from crowd drown out end of sentence].

Those opposing the revolution have aimed more at those who are most committed and most effective in the revolution. He was the target of foreigners and their agents during his life; they wrongly accused him many times; they intended to show Mr Beheshti as a dictatorial tyrant. However, I knew him for more than 20 years and--contrary to the rumors spread throughout the country by these unfair people who said: "Death to Beheshti"--I knew him to be a pious, committed and religious person who cared about the nation and Islam, and who was useful to our society. Do not think that these gentlemen who took up government posts were--or are--people who have no other way of benefitting than by their positions. They were all committed persons who were held in esteem by the people and the clergy; they were not rejected people [vakhordeh] coming here to seek a monopoly. May God grant fairness to those who sought to monopolize and who intended to oust Beheshti, Khamene'i, Rafsanjani and their like from the scene. This group was martyred in this terrible incident by American agents, who are known to have no belief in any of Islam's precepts. They went to God.

In the period of our movement, I have seen many people who prayed, were mullahs, were distinguished; but as soon as SAVAK bothered or hit a group, they chose to relax and sat in a corner. Some sat quietly, some did not keep quiet--that is, they agreed with the regime. The members of this group prepared themselves from the start to fight against oppression knowing that there was [God's] blessing, martyrdom and imprisonment in this struggle. Some of them went to prison and underwent pain, but as soon as they were free, they rejoined the struggle, because this was an ideology, a line designed by the prophets from the beginning of the world. If those prophets who were burned in fires or sawn in half intended to deviate from their path, they were revered. [as heard]

These gentlemen who were involved in these issues knew during Mohammad Reza's reign that if anybody said or did anything, they would be imprisoned, but they went to prison; they were tortured. They would then leave prison and pick up where they left off.

We should not imagine that the superpowers have left us alone. A nation that wants to be alive and independent, that does not want to be subservient and dependent, a nation that wants to be free, free from domination should be prepared for anything. If the nation wants comfort as in the time of Mohammad Reza they should perform their prayers with their congregational religious man; the congregational religious man could afterwards go his own way and the congregation could do the same.

If they wanted comfort from God, they could have kept the former regime and the same establishment. You could eat your food, go on pleasure trips to Shemiran and go about your everyday work. But is this your duty? Can you bring baseless excuses in front of God? Let us suppose that someone made an excuse by saying that when he arrived at a certain place in the country, the countries connected with America and the USSR and persons connected with these countries, both inside and outside the country, were creating problems, killing people, planting bombs, conspiring, attacking and entering the country. Now what is our duty? Are we to abandon the path of Islam and the path of the prophet? Do we choose comfort, do we live like animals? Are we not different from animals? Is this the life that some people have chosen for themselves, while our youths are active at and behind the fronts, and the reconstruction crusade--of which you gentlemen are members, spending all your time for this nation--they sit in a corner and say: They are mad; for them to sit in a corner and issue statements; that their intellectuals should issue statements, make speeches and condemn. [sentence as heard] Well, they sit in front of their friends and say a few things; they assign religious duties for themselves; but could one assign religious duties in front of God? Could one deceive God? Assuming that they could deceive you and me.

Do the intellectuals approve of the crimes committed in our country or do they oppose them? Do they approve these crimes and consider those and their like who were martyred as deserving of death and martyrdom? They might say that such and such a person was corrupt and should have been killed. But can they talk like that in front of God? These people who believe in God and do not condemn these killings, how do they answer God? These people who are toying with our youth and children, who send them into the streets to commit sabotage or give them a bomb--giving a bomb to a girl or a boy, telling them where to plant it, those people who are sitting in a corner--are these people human beings or are they wild animals who dare not come out of their hiding place and who send the children of others to do their sabotage for them? Do these people imagine that our nation revolted for this person or that person? You are trying to make the prophet of Islam leave the scene; you are trying to make God leave the scene; you are trying to make the leaders of God's discipline leave the scene; you are trying to make the Shi'ite religion leave the scene. But the Shi'ite religion and other sects of Islam have dealt with such issues, Shi'ism is the religion of blood and the sword, and will be to the end.

Do you think you can make the nation leave the scene by exploding a bomb or by killing a person, no matter how great a figure he might have been? Or is the nation going to shout even louder, clench its fist even tighter and strengthen its will more than before? [shouts of "God is great"] You should attempt to silence these shouts of "God is great" from the nation, since killing a number of dear friends whose memories are very dear to us will not make the nation retreat. Rather, the ranks of the nation will become tighter, their shouts will become louder and their clenched fists will become harder. You cannot force the nation to leave the scene by assassinating personalities or by planting bombs. The nation is everywhere and is facing you with clenched fists.

You who invite your supporters to confront the people are making a mistake. Can you ask anyone to confront this nation? Those who talk about the masses, courage and warfare; how can they sit in religious safe havens [khaneqah] and force children to plant bombs? What is this stupid act for? Is it because you think now that you have committed such an act our nation will go away and leave the scene to you? That is a mistake. Two days ago, when the commanders of the armed forces were here, they asked me to tell these mediators who visit here not to come, because they would not surrender. They said that they had entered the war like Imam Hoseyn and they wanted to be martyred like Imam Hoseyn. [shouts of "God is great"]

I have repeatedly asked mothers and fathers to advise their children and the deceived youths to quit being puppets in the hands of these criminals by carrying out their crimes for them.

I have repeatedly told these deceived youths not to observe the way of thinking of these adults, these leaders, these usurping leaders who are absent from the scene, who are hiding in the corners of their homes and in their cellars and who are using them as puppets by forcing them to shed people's blood and to get killed themselves so that the scene is set for them to make an entrance and prepare the ground for the United States. Come to your senses. These stupid efforts are made by these people who think that if they kill a number of capable persons then our nation will leave the scene. No. We have capable people in our nation who will replace any who are killed. Those who are killed enter the fronts in order to be martyred. Our nation has entered the scene to become martyred. [shouts of "God is great"]

If as soon as something unpleasant happened, we and the nation stepped aside, they [the nation] would not have entered the scene from the beginning. A nation whose children, of so many years, hits a tank with a motorbike and falls under it, would not step aside with the deaths of 1, 2, 100 or even 1,000 people. They should make bombs for each and every member of this nation--for every youth and every fighter. They, by secretly placing bombs in a building and killing one or many persons who are committed to Islam, who are self-sacrificing, cannot destroy the nation. The nation is as a vast sea, which will remain and fresh people will take the place of those who are ousted from the scene by criminals. This roaring tide will sweep on until the United States and other countries intending to make us their prey stop coveting us. We will not leave the scene because of such acts by children, acts that obviously stem from weakness, which show that they are breathing their last breaths. If we had come to have a comfortable life, when we saw that they had killed one or a few persons, laziness would have dictated that would should no longer come. [sentence as heard] Mohammad Reza killed hundreds, thousands on the streets, but you did not relent. And now, on the battlefronts, our committed brothers from whom we should learn a lesson are getting killed and are being replaced by others.

They are mistaken, are acting stupidly. One day they say: Hold an open discussion. When an open debate is organized, they do not come; they run away. One day they say: Permit us to do such and such on radio and television; even if they were given permission, they would not come. One day they say: We wish to labor for the masses; but they burn the people's crops; they destroy factories; they send the masses into the streets and behead them, supposedly for the masses. Who are the masses for whom they are working? The masses whose lives they are disrupting, the masses for whom they are working, they think are the Iranian population. They stand against the Iranian population. They have invited the people to stand against this Iranian population--the people to stand against themselves. Or do they invite sinners, corrupt [mofsed] persons to fight? When they cannot fight, they bomb places. This shows that they are not man enough to fight, only boast. They are not man enough for an open debate; they only claim to be. There is nothing of Islam in their book; they interpret Islam's precepts and adapt everything to this [materialistic] world and make claims about Islam. What is this Islam that they talk about?

Could our nation still be fooled by them? Those who were their cellmates have seen so many crimes committed by them that if they ever get the chance to recount them on radio and television, then they would know their crimes and recognize what animals they are and were.

Because there are a number of deceived youths among them, we cannot resort to tough measures. But our nation should open its eyes and control suspicious movements. Do not sit, waiting for the guards to act--you are all guards of Islam; our people are all guards of Islam. Everybody should be alert; every household should observe their neighbors, observe suspicious movements. If you notice anything suspicious you should report it to a nearby center. You should not neglect such matters; you should not be remiss in such matters.

Those who practice Islam in their eating, drinking, praying and fasting, while not becoming involved in the problems of this nation and this society are not Muslims according to the sayings of the great prophet. Those who do not participate in Muslim affairs, those who do not participate in the nation's affairs criticize those who do. These persons, these groups should search their hearts to see whether this recent incident in which these noble youths were martyred has made them happy. I know that some do feel happy.

I would like to say a word to the brothers in the courts, and to those who are prison wardens and guards. I say that they should not become angry when a crime is committed and they should not--God forbid--treat prisoners who are coming and going and who are from these corrupt groups in an un-Islamic and violent manner. They should be calm and act calmly. But the courts should investigate cases and dossiers carefully, and interrogate these people seriously and act accordingly. Because a number of their colleagues have been killed by these people, they should not treat the prisoners in a manner contrary to Islamic principles. I know that they would not do such a thing. Those who level false accusations against you would do so regardless. They justify their own acts of killing people in the streets as they did; they do not condemn their own acts. The tragedies which happen to our society do not make any impression upon them and they might secretly even say that it is a good thing that these people were killed.

TEHRAN CONFIRMS 69 KILLED IN 28 JUN EXPLOSION

LD291316 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] According to the latest reports by the coroner's office, the names of the martyrs killed last night [in the bombing at Islamic Republic Party headquarters] are as follows:

1. Ayatollah Beheshti, president of the Supreme Court; 2. Nurollah Tabataba'i Nezhad, the Majlis deputy for Ardestan; 3. Dr Abolhamid Dialameh, the deputy for Mashhad; 4. Abbas Shahavi, under secretary at the Ministry of Commerce; 5. Javad Assadollah Zadeh, under secretary at the Ministry of Commerce; 6. Mohammad Khosravan, a member of the students union of the Islamic Republican Party; 7. 'Ali Reza Cheraghzadeh Dezfuli; 8. an unidentified member of the revolution guards corps; 9. Gholam Hoseyn Haqani, the deputy for Bandar-e 'Abbas; 10. Hojjat ol-Eslam (Tajrobi), deputy for Esfaranjan; 11. Hasan Ejarehdar; 12. Engineer Kalantari, minister of roads and transport; 13. Mahdi Aminzadeh, deputy commerce minister; 14. Seyyed Mohammad Musavi-Fard, from the Qom theological district; 15. Hojjat ol-Eslam Emadoeedin Kariminezhad, deputy for Nowshahr; 16. Dr Hasan 'Abbaspur, minister of energy; 17. unidentified; 18. Mahmud (Tahririzadeh), under secretary at the Roads Ministry; 19. unidentified; 20. unidentified; 21. Seyyed Javad Sherafat, deputy for Shushtar; 22. 'Abbas 'Ali Nateq-Nuri, deputy for Nur; 23. Dr Mohammad Baqer Hoseyni-Lavasani, deputy for Tehran; 24. Engineer Gholam 'Ali Motamedi, under secretary at the Ministry of Labor; 25. Dr Hashem Mo'ayeri, under secretary at the Ministry of Health; 26. 'Ali Hashem Fenejani, deputy for Arak; 27. Dorfeshan; 28. 'Ali Ahhbar Dehqan, deputy for Torbat-e Jam; 29. 'Ali Akbar (Eze'i), a theological professor from Esfahan; 30. Habib Maleki; 31. unidentified; 32. Nahavandi; 33. Ravaqi, managing director of Iran's carpet industry; 34. Mohammad 'Ali Heydari, deputy for Nahavand; 35. 'Ali Akbar Fallah Shushani; 36. Dr Shamseddin Hoseyni, deputy for Na'in; 37. 'Ali Akbar Salimi-Jahromi, secretary general of the state organization for employment and administrative affairs; 38. Hasan (Basta'i); 39. Habibollah Mehdizadeh; 40. Kur-Mali; 41. Asghar Zameni, head of Hashemi-Rafsanjani's secretariat; 42. Mohsen Mowla'i; 43. Hadi Amini; 44. Seyyed Hasan Hoseyn-Tabataba'i; 45. Abdolvahab Hashemi, deputy for Sari; 46. Mohammad Montazeri [son of Qom Friday Imam Ayatollah Montazeri], deputy for Najafabad; 47. Mohammad Hoseyn Akbari; 48. 'Abbas Ershad; 49. Seyfollah Abdolkarimi, deputy for Langrud; 50. Nur Eyni; 51. Tahbaz; 52. 'Ali Mohammad Majidi; 53. Engineer Hoseyn Akbari; 54. Mohammad Hoseyn Danesh-Ashtiyani, deputy for Ashtajin and Tafresh; 55. unidentified; 56. Dr Seyyed Reza [name indistinct], deputy for Yazd; 57. Javad Maleki; 58. Javad Sarhadizadeh, managing director of urban and rural (?development); 59. Seyyed Kazem Musavi; 60. Sadeq Eslami, under secretary at the Ministry of Commerce; 61. Mohammad Hoseyn Sadeqi, deputy for (Darrus);

62. Seyyed Mohammad Kazem Danesh, deputy for Andimeshk; 63. Iraj Shahsavari, a member of the revolution guards corps; 64. Seyyed Fakhreddin Rahimi, deputy for Malavi in Lorestan; 65. Qasem Sadeqi; 66. Nasiri Lari, deputy for Lar; 67. Habibollah Nemanpur, under secretary at the Ministry of Labor; 68. Dr Fayyaz-Bakhsh, minister of state and supervisor of the welfare organization; 69. Dr Mahmud Qandi, minister of post, telegraph and telephone.

NABAVI HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON BOMBING

LD291336 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, government spokesman Mr Behzad Nabavi this morning took part in a press conference and talked about the conspiracy of planting the bomb at Islamic Republican Party [IRP] headquarters and its consequences. Concerning this incident, he said that last night's session was one of a series held by the IRP to debate various economic and political issues. Experts and specialists who have no connection with the party are generally invited to such sessions. Last night was just such a session; and a large number of the country's personalities and economic experts took part.

Concerning the way in which the bomb was planted and its explosive power, Mr Nabavi said that the amount of explosive material was very high and the bomb was planted outside the party headquarters in a school next to the headquarter's building. The explosion of the bomb resulted in collapse of the ceiling and walls of the party's lecture hall.

He added that this action in itself, despite what the foreign radio services are saying, has no military value; it is a task which any small group would have been able to carry out.

According to this report, during his conference Mr Nabavi recommended that the Muslim and martyr-rearing people of Iran stand fast, be alert and keep calm; he called upon them to fully cooperate with officials trying to identify the counterrevolutionaries. He also asked storekeepers not to close down today and tomorrow, announced as days of public mourning, and to continue their efforts to meet people's demands for basic commodities.

Concerning the cause and consequences of this incident, Mr Nabavi said that it was a victory for our nation to discard the line of deviation from the Islamic revolution. This is tantamount to a victory against Saddam. This victory has angered America and the enemies of the revolution as much as it has been great to us, and it is natural to see that the counterrevolution is carrying out such acts. These incidents are the reaction of counterrevolutionaries in their last ditch effort. They want to separate your servants from you by putting them in glass cages and bullet-proof cars, and they want to force us to resort to martial law in society. The counterrevolution does not know that we do not need to take such measures and the people themselves are standing fast and watching everything.

AFP: GROUP CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR BOMBING

NC291540 Paris AFP in English 1536 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Ankara, 29 Jun (AFP)--A clandestine Iranian group called the Party of National Equality today claimed responsibility for the bombing attack on the Islamic Republican Party headquarters in Tehran yesterday that killed 69 people.

The group also claimed responsibility for the bombing of a Tehran mosque Saturday in which Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i was badly wounded.

The claims were made in an anonymous telephone call to news agencies in Ankara.

The caller, who spoke Turkish with a thick Iranian accent, said: "We have avenged our martyrs. Death to the despotism of (Iranian religious leader Ayatollah Ruhollah) Khomeyni. Long live the Party of National Equality."

The group announced its formation last year under the presidency of an unknown general, Mukhtar Karabagh, and said it would represent people of Turkish origin in Iran.

The group also said it is "against imperialism, communism, dictatorship and fascism" and wants the creation of a new federal state.

In the past several days, the group has sent letters to news agencies here saying its members were "ready to go to war against the dictator Khomeyni."

MAHDAVI-KANI CALLS FOR MAINTENANCE OF LAW, ORDER

LD291909 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Excerpt] According to the Central News Bureau, in connection with last night's plot the interior minister has announced in a statement that the enemies of patient, vigilant and honorable people should realize that this nation, the follower of the imam, has fearlessly gained a prestigious place in the history of the world's revolution under the category of resistance, solidarity and toiling on the path to the realization of the Islamic revolution's sacred aims. This is the same nation whose mothers have presented their sons and newlywed brides to God Almighty and this deliverer revolution to fight for the right against the great Satan, America, and its mercenary lackey, the infidel Saddam. Honorable people and martyr nurturers of Iran, this tragedy has deeply affected you, and you must remain aware and vigilant. Let there not be any excesses in the implementation of justice and in the establishment of the rule of the Islamic Republic as a result of the policy pursued by these hypocrites, enemies of the divine, the divine's people, the imam and the nation.

While maintaining your awareness and reporting suspicious actions to the nearest law enforcement organ, you should be careful not to violate the public order, because that is exactly what your weak enemies expect.

In conclusion, while thanking the law enforcement forces, [words indistinct] and other relevant institutions which are exerting tireless efforts to maintain law and order, it is essential to maintain complete control of the situation, to vigilantly watch for any suspicious actions to deprive the counterrevolution of any opportunity to spread rumors and create tension.

[Signed] Mohammad Reza Mahdavi-Kani, minister of interior

IRP ISSUES STATEMENT ON BOMBING OF HEADQUARTERS

LD291300 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Statement issued by the Islamic Republican Party]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The tragic martyrdom of dozens of the best sons of Islam and the Koran opens a new chapter in the history of the struggles by the Islamic nation against the criminal America. Although this crime, which took place last night, unveiled the depths of the dependence and hostility of the counterrevolutionary minigroups against the revolutionary Iranian people, it showed that the Iranian nation is prepared to give more sacrifices in order to safeguard its Islamic revolution, a revolution which has already given tens of thousands of martyrs for God Almighty and is still prepared to give even more sacrifices.

While warning America, we declare that the more it hatches plots the more the revolutionary Iranian people will become organized and move forward in line with their legitimate struggle. America and Israel must realize that they cannot terrorize the Iranian revolution by assassinating the revolutionary Iranian figures. The Iranian revolution will advance until the hands of America and Zionism are cut off from the region. We call on the revolutionary Iranian people, while remaining steadfast, to maintain their calm and listen to guidelines issued by the great leader of the revolution, the imam of the nation, remembering that America cannot give its pawns dominance over this country through its convulsive actions, for you revolutionary people have already identified your own and God's friends and enemies and have already declared, within the framework of this revolutionary recognition, your war on the side of the oppressed people. Forward to annihilate Zionism and America's internal agents.

BAHONAR ELECTED NEW IRP SECRETARY GENERAL

GF300714 Paris AFP in English 0704 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Tehran, 30 Jun (AFP)--Education Minister Mohammad Javad Bahonar was unanimously elected secretary general of the Islamic Republican Party in succession to Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti, who was killed in a bomb attack on the party headquarters late Sunday.

Dr Bahonar, 47, was chosen at a special meeting of the Islamic fundamentalist party, which dominates the Iranian parliament, late yesterday, the ISLAMIC REPUBLIC newspaper reported today.

Ayatollah Beheshti, head of the Supreme Court and a member of the interim Presidential Council, was reckoned to be the second most powerful man in Iran. He was among 72 people killed when a bomb destroyed the party headquarters during a meeting. Ayatollah Musavi Ardabili, Tehran's public prosecutor, was named yesterday to the Supreme Court position and the Presidential Council.

RAJA'I ACTS TO FILL LEADERSHIP VOID IN GOVERNMENT

LD291744 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the prime minister's Public Relations Office has announced the following:

Following the martyrdom of a number of members of the Islamic Republic's Government, in order to avoid any disruption in the operation of those ministries and government departments which lack supervisors, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i has temporarily charged the under secretaries and deputies of those ministries and departments with carrying out the relevant tasks.

According to the letters of assignment issued by the prime minister, engineer (Mahmud Moqaddam) in the Energy Ministry, (Gholam Hoseyn Deljo) in the Ministry of Posts Telegraph and Telephones, engineer (Seyyed Hoseyn Shahrestani) in the welfare organization, (Mohammad Baqer Sakha'i) in the executive and employment organization and Dr (Mohammad Reza 'Aref) in the communications corporation have been entrusted with the task of carrying out the current tasks of their departments and signing documents and letters.

RAJA'I PROPOSES MUSAVI FOR FOREIGN MINISTER

GF280442 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] The Provisional Presidential Council met for the second time yesterday to discuss current national issues. Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister and council member, proposed that Hoseyn Musavi be appointed foreign minister. The Provisional Presidential Council approved the proposal.

AFP on Musavi's Appointment

GF280958 Paris AFP in English 0949 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] Tehran, 28 Jun (AFP)--The three-member interim Presidential Council has appointed newspaper editor Mir Hoseyn Musavi as Iranian foreign minister after a 9-month battle to fill the post, Tehran radio indicated today.

The council last Monday replaced ousted President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. The nomination of Mr Musavi came from Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, one of its members.

Mr Musavi, 39, who founded and runs the ISLAMIC REPUBLIC newspaper, of the dominant fundamentalist Muslim party of the same name, was first proposed as foreign minister by Mr Raja'i last September, but Mr Bani-Sadr persistently refused his consent.

The appointment announced today has to be approved by parliament if Mr Musavi is to become Iran's first foreign minister since Sadeq Qotbzadeh, but observers said this would be a formality.

Mr Musavi, an architect and town planner, is a member of the Islamic Republican Party's Central Committee. He was also on the Revolutionary Council between May and November 1979, up to the resignation of the provisional government of Mehdi Bazargan 3 days after the capture of the United States Embassy by Islamic students.

A biography of Mr Musavi which appeared in his own newspaper last September said he was born at Khamene, near Tabriz in Western Azarbayjan. He founded Tehran University's first Islamic association and later started the Samarkand Society which "served as cover to fight the old regime" of the shah.

In 1974 he and his friends were arrested by the shah's secret police, SAVAK, but he and most of the others were released for lack of evidence.

The following year Mr Musavi, by then teaching at Tehran University, helped to found the movement of Iranian Muslims, his paper said.

TEHRAN ANNOUNCES MAJLIS BYELECTION RESULTS

LD271728 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] In an interview with the Central News Bureau Mr Jahangir Soleymani, supervisor of the elections, has announced the latest results of the Majlis byelections. According to the results, the following have been admitted to the Majlis in the first round of the elections:

Hasan Hasanzadeh-Mirabadi, from Kashmar;
Mohammad Akhlaqinia, from Sirjan;
Mohammad Mahdi Purgol, from Bandar-e Anzali;
Hadi Hoseyn Khameneh, from Fariman;
'Ali Akbar Asghari, from Bonab;
Mohammad Eshaq-Madani, from Saravan;
Morteza Fahim, from Kerman;
Musa Salimi-Khomeyni, from Myaneh;
Seyyed Mohsen Purmir Ghaffari and Rahman Dadman, from Tabriz.

Radio Iran on Byelections

NC272021 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] As expected, the people of Iran boycotted the byelections of the clerical Majlis yesterday and thus gave a decisive reply to the lies and demagogy of the leaders of the Khomeyni-Beheshti regime.

Our correspondents reported from the constituencies that the regime's armed agents used force to bring groups of villagers in buses and trucks to the polling stations. But despite these efforts, the Iranian farmers refrained from casting votes for Khomeyni's lackey representatives.

Our correspondents also reported that in some constituencies after 1600 the club-wielding Hezbollahis started filling out the cards in various names and throwing them in the ballot boxes.

Reports received indicate that during the elections revolution guards severely beat up a number of farmers who refused to vote. An unconfirmed report states that one of the injured persons has died in the hospital due to the seriousness of his injuries.

MAJLIS EMPLOYEES ORDERED TO REPORT TO WORK 30 JUN

LD291800 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the Public Relations Office of the Majlis has issued the following statement:

All staff of the communications affairs, public relations, telex and telephone services, supplies, security, photocopying, technical and building and maintenance departments of the Islamic Consulative Assembly should report to work at 0900 tomorrow despite the official holiday [declared earlier on 29 June by the government].

RAJA'I COMMENTS ON DIFFERENCES WITH BANI-SADR

LD271012 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Excerpt] During his visit to Eastern Azarbayjan, Prime Minister Raja'i took part in Friday prayers yesterday in Tabriz and made a speech to the congregation. In this speech he talked about some important issues affecting the country.

According to a PARS report, in part of his speech the prime minister praised the self-sacrifices of the people of Tabriz for the progress and strengthening of the revolution and said:

The real friends of the revolution became known when they proved that they could have a useful share in the revolution. When Bani-Sadr was elected as president, I, as a small soldier, said: Bani-Sadr's problem is that he considers himself a person [as heard]. I mentioned in the Majlis, too, that the leader of this nation is neither Mossadeq, nor Lenin nor Brezhnev. Rather the leader of this people is their example for imitation. The people have become accustomed to religious teaching and ceremonies and they believe that religion is above everything.

When it was arranged that we should go to his office, we saw that a lot of talk was going on. I told Mr Bani-Sadr: Well, we are not going to deceive each other, we have two different ways of thinking. And when I held the post of minister of education, he used to tell me: You are a reactionary and you will not be able to manage. In reply to his remark, I said: Yes, I am a reactionary for the sake of Islam and I seek a monopoly for Islam.

He was against the idea that I should hold the position of education minister, never mind the post of prime minister.

In another part of his speech Raja'i said: If there was discord between the president and me, I would never raise the issue during Friday prayers because doing so is against Islam. But Mr Bani-Sadr used to launch attacks against the government wherever he went. It seems that he was waiting for our slightest mistake; then he would perform his mission by announcing our mistake in his first speech or in the presidential report. During 9 months of office as education minister, I never mentioned the slightest thing about Mr Bani-Sadr's weaknesses, because it is not a question of Raja'i or Bani-Sadr; it is a question of Islam.

The prime minister added: Bani-Sadr used to tell me: Under these circumstances your government will not even last a week. I said: Mr Bani-Sadr, the question is not one of survival but one of working for the people.

It was Mr Bani-Sadr who brought back all the purged officers, but as I was a prime minister I could not say that this president lacks virtue. He used to do such things.

In another part of his speech the prime minister said: We shall fight for Islam because we have come from the depth of the society. At the time when our clergy and people's masses were engaged in fighting against world arrogance you, Mr Bani-Sadr, were busy studying Western sociology.

He added: When the Majlis unanimously approved the Cabinet, he did his best to weaken the government during his speech in the Azadi Square. Of course, he did not weaken Raja'i alone, he weakened the whole system of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Bani-Sadr said: I inform you, our people, that these persons who talk of Islam are in fact busy torturing the people. If Mr Bani-Sadr had not said anything against the regime throughout the whole period of his presidency, this one sentence is sufficient. His betrayal of the republic was so obvious that some of the ambassadors used to telephone and say: We did our best for the Islamic Republic during the past year, and now Mr Bani-Sadr in his speech says that there is torture.

The prime minister continued: Bani-Sadr did not achieve anything in the armed forces. During his period as commander in chief, the armed forces waged four counteroffensives and all four ended in defeat. And we explained to him, but he did not listen. And he used to tell everybody that our treasury was heading for bankruptcy.

The prime minister added: We were aware of all this but we kept quiet because we wanted to avoid division. Bani-Sadr's greatest fault was that he wanted to stand against the imam. A person who is going to hold responsibility in this revolution, must recognize the culture of this revolution and understand it. I, as a small soldier, announce that this republic opens its friendly arms to those who have understood the culture of the revolution and the rule of theocracy. Such individuals understand the people's condition and can be good instructors for the people.

In conclusion, the prime minister said: Bani-Sadr had other faults too and, God willing, I shall go through them and tell you them when I have the opportunity in the future. The people should know that we did not conspire to push the president's head under water; rather we worked hard for 9 months to present him as a beloved president. But he did not want that.

KEYHAN CITES DOCUMENTS LINKING BANI-SADR TO CIA

NC281742 Paris AFP in English 1727 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] Tehran, 28 Jun (AFP)--Ousted Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr met several times with an agent of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and accepted a U.S. company position and salary he offered, the newspaper KEYHAN said today quoting documents seized in the U.S. Embassy takeover in 1979.

The paper said that Mr Bani-Sadr met with CIA agents in both Paris and Tehran before becoming president. He allegedly accepted a 1,000-dollar a month salary for an advisory position in a company directed by a CIA agent "named Rutherford", the newspaper said.

KEYHAN published facsimiles of purported embassy documents saying of Mr Bani-Sadr that "although pressed for time at busy periods in Paris and Tehran, he has gone out of his way to meet us."

"He is aware that cliques are developing within the regime and is probably aware that he must be cautious in dealing with those around him. ...This uncertainty will probably cause him to keep a few doors open," a document said.

"Disclosure of a clandestine relationship with us would probably end surely his political career it said. "Being firmly entrenched in the present regime, subj (the subject) does not need us at the moment," it added, according to the newspaper.

Mr Bani-Sadr, an economist, was removed from office last Monday at the climax of a political struggle between the secular president and the Moslem fundamentalist majority in parliament. He has apparently been in hiding for the last two weeks.

Meanwhile, in a speech on Friday at his home village, in southeast Iran, parliament speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani said that revolutionary guide Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's sharp words for his former protege in an animated meeting with him on an unspecified recent date at Qom.

The ayatollah reportedly accused the president of cooperating with dissidents and arming them. "I will imprison you right here in this house for a year and I won't let you out Ayatollah Khomeyni reportedly said.

"Don't think that I will let you leave for Europe to write articles," he was quoted as saying--a reference to the ex-president's activities during exile under the late shah's regime. "I will keep you here until the country is stablized."

"Do you think that your 11 million votes belong to you?", the Ayatollah asked? "These people are Moslems, and if they discover that their guide does not approve of their vote, they will reject this vote." "And you will have hardly 500,000 votes left, because those who vote against us are straying from the path of Islam," the ayatollah reportedly said.

AFP: EVIN PRISON GOVERNOR 'ASSASSINATED'

GF300650 Paris AFP in English 0647 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Tehran, 30 Jun (AFP)--Mohammad Kacu'l, governor of Tehran's Evin Prison, was assassinated "during the course of his duties," radio Tehran reported here, quoting a Revolutionary Court communique.

"American agents killed him," the communique said, adding that he would be buried today along with the 72 martyrs who died in a bomb attack on the headquarters of the Islamic Republican Party late Sunday.

Evin Prison on the outskirts of Tehran was the headquarters of the Shah's SAVAK secret police. [Words indistinct] hundreds of Iranians have died in front of firing squads in the jail, including about 50 in the past 10 days.

Mr Kacu'l was shot dead at midday yesterday, a prison spokesman said, but refused to indicate whether the prison governor was murdered in the prison or elsewhere. Details of the killing would be made public later, he added.

The suspected killer and several other people were arrested and were undergoing questioning, the spokesman said.

U.S.'Mercenaries' Blamed

LD301124 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0600 GMT 30 Jun 81

["Statement" issued by the office of the public prosecutor for the Central Province of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Once again the criminal and blood-thirsty hand of world-devouring America, using its hypocrite mercenaries, is stained with the pure blood of another of our dearest youths, one of the assets of the great Islamic revolution of Iran.

He was martyred together with his other fellow fighters in the bombing incident on Sunday night and went to the highest heaven. Our esteemed martyred brother, Mohammad Kacu'i devoted all his life to the fruition of the rule of God and fought the corrupt and cruel Pahlavi regime. His pure and holy body, martyred while carrying out his duty, will be buried together with other noble martyrs of Islam and his friends.

The office of the public prosecutor of the Islamic Republic's Central Province expressed its condolences and congratulations on the martyrdom of this indefatigable struggler and other committed children of Islam to the imam of the nation, his martyr-raising family, and the struggling and Muslim nation of Iran.

[Signed] The public relations office of the public prosecutor of the Islamic Republic Central Province

COMMITTEE CONDEMNS ATTACK ON SHARI'ATI HOUSE

LD282238 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Central Islamic Revolution Committee statement]

[Text] In His exalted name. It has recently been observed that, by posing as members of Hezbollah, certain individuals have committed acts contrary to Islamic precepts and the laws of the land, so that, on 19 June they attacked a gathering held in commemoration of the late Dr Shari'ati at his private residence.

While condemning such irreligious acts which would lead to pessimism about the Islamic Republic, the government and the Hezbollah and while apologizing to those who were present the gathering, especially His Excellency Maestro Mohammad Taqi Shari'ati, the Central Islamic Revolution Committee hereby announces that no person has the right to enter houses and gatherings and confiscate property without authorization from the public prosecutor's office or the Central Committee. Violators will be arrested and handed over to judicial authorities.

It should be reminded that this order does not distinguish between guards and nonguards. Also, the Central Committee is investigating the case of the attack on Dr Shari'ati's house and so far a number of people have been arrested in this connection and their dossiers are being studied.

7 EXECUTED, 10 JAILED IN NOWSHAHR, CHALUS

LD282016 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] The Central News Bureau reports that by the verdict of the Islamic Revolution Courts of Nowshahr and Chalus seven persons charged with an armed uprising against the Islamic Republic of Iran were announced as sowers of corruption on earth and wagers of war on God and were sentenced to death. The sentences passed were carried out at dawn today.

Those executed were: 'Ali Hamidi, Bijan Dusti, Akbar Fallah, Ramazan 'Ami Delsuz-Moqaddam, Ahmad Rajabnezhad, 'Abdol-Hamid Shoja'i and Mokhtar Jamshidi.

The above-mentioned were all supporters of the Fedai'yan-e Khalq guerrillas, the minority groups, the Peykar organization and the Mojahedin'e Khalq.

According to the same report, by the verdict of this court 10 others, charged with having connections with minigroups, who were arrested during the recent confrontations and were announced as wagers of war on God were sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment each because they repented.

Their names are: Mohammad Fallah, Y'aqub Samkhanian, Jamshid Jamshidi, Mahmud Jamshidi, Mahmud Sharifi, 'Azim Kord Baqeri, Ghaffar Jamshidi, Arsalan Ahmadi-Nezhad, Rostam Jamshidi and Darab Jamshidi.

The same report also says that a number of explosive devices, boobytraps, chemicals, homemade equipment for making handgrenades and various kinds of time bombs were discovered on the above-mentioned culprits who were arrested during the recent confrontations.

MOJAHEDIN-E KHALQ MEMBER EXECUTED IN ESFAHAN

LD282028 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Quoting the Public Relations Office of the public prosecutor of Esfahan, has reported that the Islamic Revolution Court of this provincial city charged Hasan Naqsh-Esfahani, son of Mahmuo, one of the members of the so-called Mojahedin-e Khalq organization, with taking part in the conspiracy and internal plot to topple the Islamic Republic of Iran, living in communal houses of the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization, participating in the main committee for decision-making, planning and organizing the armed demonstrations, possessing and distributing thousands of statements and counter-revolutionary publications, distributing arms and special knives during the demonstrations and intense activity in recruiting new members for the Mojahedin-e Khalq organizations, and announced him to be one of the most obvious and clear wagers of war on God and the prophet and sentenced him to death. The sentence was carried out this morning.

According to the same report, Bijan 'Adnani, son of Ja'far, an 18-year-old citizen of Mahabad residing in Esfahan, was charged with possession of a printing press and distributing counterrevolutionary leaflets, carrying and distributing 3,000 statements of the Mojahedin-e Khalq, inciting people to revolt, possession of knives and attacking the guards and the people. The sentence passed on him was commuted by one degree to life imprisonment because he confessed and repented.

FORMER MILITARY ATTACHE TO ISRAEL EXECUTED

GF300918 Paris AFP in English 0910 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Tehran, 30 Jun (AFP)—Former Iranian Military Attache to Israel Asghar Entezami was one of a dozen Iranians executed by firing squad at midnight on Sunday, the ISLAMIC REPUBLIC newspaper reported here today.

Ex-General Entezami was accused of having close links with the former regime of the shah and of contacts with the Israeli Defense Ministry. Gen Entezami was responsible for organizing industries concerned with national defense when he served in the provisional government of Mehdi Bazargan immediately after the fall of the shah.

Another victim of the firing squads which had dispatched some 60 people during the past 10 days was Armanollah Farzad, accused of complicity with leaders of the former regime and contacts with former Israeli Defense and Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan.

Two others to die last Sunday were "Zionist agents," ISLAMIC REPUBLIC reported. The remaining seven included three alleged members of the terrorist organization Forqan, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC reported quoting a Revolutionary Court communique. A man and a woman were condemned for "armed rebellion against the Islamic Republic," another was a member of the leftist People's Mojahedin and one was "a torturer in the SAVAK," the shah's secret police, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC said.

AZADEGAN DENOUNCES AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL CALL

GF271614 Paris AFP in English 1550 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] Tehran, 27 Jun (AFP)--The pro-government newspaper AZADEGAN today accused Amnesty International of following "imperialist and Zionist orders" after the world human rights organization called for a halt to executions in Iran.

The newspaper, which follows the fundamentalist policies of the ruling Islamic Republican Party, charged that Amnesty was talking of human rights "like (former U.S. President Jimmy) Carter," but that it was thinking of the rights of "a bunch of traitors and evil-doers."

AZADEGAN said that executives carried out in Iran were "an act of God, approved by 36 million people." It added that Amnesty had kept silent on human rights violations during the reign of the late shah.

Meanwhile, without naming the London-based group, radio Tehran today attacked "so-called human rights organizations led by the Zionists," asking why they "never opposed the fascist and savage acts of the enemies of the Islamic Republic."

RAJA'I DISCUSSES WAR WITH OLOF PALME 27 JUN

LD271346 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, Olof Palme, the special envoy of UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, met and conferred with Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at midday today. During this meeting they discussed the issue of the Iraqi regime's imposed war upon Iran and Palme submitted proposals on how to end the war.

CENTRAL BANK MEMO ON TRANSFER OF FUNDS FROM U.S.

LD281136 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0730 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] The Central Bank of Iran in a statement addressed to all banks and government organizations and institutions has announced:

In view of the Algerian Government declaration and the fact that it has been agreed that all cash deposits be withdrawn from American bank accounts and transferred to a special account outside of America through the New York Federal Reserve Bank by 19 July, the Central Bank of Iran once again draws the attention of all banks and government organizations and institutions to the fact that they should take the utmost care in correlating their deposits in the American banks and advise the Central Bank of Iran of the most recent figures relating to these kinds of accounts by 5 July at the latest so that the best possible control and monitoring of the transfer of these deposits can be exercised in order to safeguard the rights of the Iranian banks and institutions and regain the benefits lost by the freezing of the aforementioned sums.

The statement concluded by saying: This statement constitutes an official memorandum to all banks and government organizations and institutions.

GENERAL FALLAHI HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE 27 JUN

GF280557 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] Brigadier General Fallahi, acting chief of staff of the armed forces, said at a press conference yesterday that the number of Iraqi POW's in Iran is four times the number of the Iranian POW's in Iraq. A few days ago, we exchanged 17 Iraqi POW's, who have been rendered unable to fight, for 25 Iranian POW's in accordance with the Geneva accords.

Most of the Iraqi POW's have been convinced that they were at fault and that they were being forced to fight. Therefore, a group of them has volunteered to take part in the war against the common enemy, Zionism. We will dispatch these POW's soon.

Answering a question on making up for the shortage in military equipment, he said: The cohesion between the masses and the fighters has made up in large part for this shortage and has made this shortage a minor problem. This cohesion is one of the graces of God, who has willed that the people and army be one body to confront aggression and aggressors.

He added: We have been able to make up for most of the military shortages through economizing and by repairing damaged equipment. He said: Our reconnaissance groups that penetrate behind Iraqi lines have saved us from using a great deal of our equipment.

Brigadier General Fallahi said we do not have any shortages at present. After the outbreak of the war, our friends put everything they had at our disposal. This was in addition to what we purchased from nonimperialist countries that pledged to sell us technology and arms. Fallahi said Western and Eastern imperialist countries have not and will not supply us with arms and equipment that will determine the outcome of the war.

Regarding the situation on the front after the recent changes, particularly on the general command level, he said: Out of cohesion with the people, our army is following the line of Islam, the imam and the Muslim nation. The changes in command positions that took place will not divert us from this divine path.

As for the task of the Supreme Defense Council, he said this task is confined to planning, setting goals, making suggestions on war and peace and appointing commanders. The Supreme Defense Council currently holds two sessions per week instead of one. Hashemi-Rafsanjani represents the three-man council that manages the presidency. The council is now more active than ever.

Brigadier General Fallahi affirmed that our forces have been able to remove the enemy and prevent him from infiltrating the Abadan-Mahshahr highway. Our forces now have this highway under their control.

Referring to the Iraqi threats that they will attack hospitals and schools and occupy every position they want if we do not accept their peace terms, he said: They will not hesitate to attack if there is any hope of their success. Nevertheless, these threats are there all the time. However, we are not in any danger of losing another city. Our forces have been victorious in every attack during the past 3 months. We also foiled and thwarted every Iraqi attack during this period. We have captured a large number of their personnel and a large quantity of arms and equipment.

All heights overlooking the Iraqi forces in the west are under our control. We have advanced to the border defined in the 1935 agreement. In some places, we have thrust into Iraqi territory.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUES 550-553

550: 26 Jun Report

LD261750 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Communique 550 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The situation on the battlefronts and the operations of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran during the past 24 hours are hereby brought to the attention of the dear revolutionary compatriots of Iran:

At 1115 yesterday a MiG belonging to the Armed Forces of Iraq was shot down by the anti-aircraft defense of the ground forces, and crash-landed on the other side of Arvand Rud [Shatt al-'Arab], inside Iraqi territory. As you were informed in the last communique, during the severe and surprise attack launched by the combatants of the ground forces, with the cooperation of the brother guards and the tribal mobilization forces in two regions to the west of the Karkheh River, our selfless forces dealt final blows to the enemy and returned to their positions. They succeeded in destroying four tanks, one personnel carrier, one 106-mm gun and a machinegun belonging to the Iraqi forces, killing a number of enemy personnel, taking two Kalashnikovs as booty and capturing six enemy soldiers.

Exchange of fire continued on the western fronts, and on the Meymak and Konjancham fronts it was most intense. On the Marivan fronts the combatants of the ground forces opened fire on the enemy forces and inflicted considerable damage and losses on them. Two mortars, one gun and a large tent belonging to the enemy were destroyed. The heroes of the gendarmerie returned the enemy fire and succeeded in destroying eight collective trenches and one mortar launcher. The artillery unit of the ground forces stationed in the western front of Dezful opened continuous and intense fire on enemy positions. They halted the fire of the Iraqi artillery, and destroyed four tanks and set fire to an ammunition dump.

The combatants of the ground forces opened artillery fire on the enemy positions on the Susangerd front. They silenced the enemy guns, destroyed a personnel carrier and killed or injured a number of enemy troops. On the Abadan-Khuninshahr fronts the exchange of fire continued sporadically and as a result of artillery action by our forces, one tank, three group trenches, one vehicle, two observation posts, one ammunition dump, one assembly position and three equipment dumps of the enemy were destroyed and their attending personnel were killed or injured. On the same front the selfless personnel of the ground forces and the combatants of the navy opened fire on enemy positions. They destroyed an ammunition dump, one vehicle, two observation posts and three machinegun emplacements of the enemy, and killed or wounded a number of enemy soldiers. Also, 30 enemy tanks were damaged.

Yesterday three cities in the west and south of the country were threatened by enemy air raids, but as a result of the fire of antiaircraft defense of the armed forces they were forced to flee.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

551: 27 Jun Report

LD271836 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Communique 551 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. The brave efforts exerted by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran to push back the aggressor enemies from the sacred Islamic land of Iran are continuing. During the last 24 hours the following results were achieved:

The exchange of heavy-weapons fire continues on the southern fronts between our forces and the enemy's shaky forces. The artillery of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, based on one of the Ahvaz fronts, opened fire on the enemy positions. As result an enemy tank was destroyed and six of Saddam's soldiers were killed. The weak enemy brought Ahvaz's residential areas under artillery fire, inflicting some damage.

Meanwhile, as a result of heavy-weapons fire from Saddam's army, residential units in Abadan were destroyed and there were some casualties. The combatants of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran brought a number of positions held by the aggressor personnel in the occupied sector of Khuninshahr under fire. As a result a number of enemy personnel were killed and injured.

In the Susangerd region our valiant combatants succeeded in destroying four enemy trenches with their entire occupants. The brave units of the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran in [word indistinct] region opened fire on the enemy's positions. They destroyed two assembly buildings and one concrete bunker belonging to Saddam's army, killing the occupants.

On the western fronts of the country, too, exchange of artillery and mortar fire continued. In the Qasr-e Shirin region our forces destroyed six enemy foxholes, one observation post, and one 120-mm mortar. A number of enemy personnel were killed and injured in these operations. Our valiants brought the Panjwin road under their control through their precise observation, and opened fire on three enemy vehicles carrying personnel, and two tanks. They were destroyed and 10 enemies of Islam were killed.

Yesterday, six Iraqi invader aircraft were discovered violating the airspace of a number of southern and western cities, but were forced to flee following the appropriate action by the air defense.

During the operations on 24 and 25 June, 21 combatants of the army and four combatants of the navy were martyred on the battlefront and achieved the lofty rank of the Divine's [word indistinct]. All the combatants on the battlefields are proud and loyal to the task of continuing the path of these martyrs.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

552: 28 Jun Report

LD281802 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Communique 552 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Some aspects of the operations of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the situation on the battlefronts in the past 24 hours are hereby made public as follows:

On the Abadan-Mahshahr front exchange of fire continued between our own forces and the enemy, and the artillery fire of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran destroyed one 160-mm gun and an ammunition dump belonging to the Iraqi aggressors, killing five of the enemy forces. On the Abadan-Khuninshahr front self-sacrificing combatants of Islam opened fire on Iraqi Army positions and set on fire two vehicles, two ammunition dumps, one loader, four RPG-7 launchers, three observation trenches, several foxholes and trenches and four enemy concentrations [as heard] buildings, killing or wounding a number of Iraqi troops. In the same region the warriors of the Iranian Islamic homeland destroyed one troop carrier and one machinegun belonging to the aggressive Iraqi Army and killed a number of enemy troops. As in the past the enemy brought the city of Abadan under heavy-weapons fire and caused some damage. In the Dezful region the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran brought an enemy patrol that had intended to infiltrate into our forces' positions under heavy fire, and, while inflicting substantial casualties on the aggressors, captured two Kalashnikov rifles from them.

The exchange of fire on the western front also continued with the heaviest fighting in the Nakhlestan and Konjancham regions. On these fronts the artillery fire of the ground forces destroyed two enemy mortars and several trenches and killed or wounded a number of Iraqi personnel. Warriors of the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Mehran region opened fire on Iraqi Army positions and destroyed an ammunition dump and one vehicle, killing or wounding a number of enemy troops. Courageous personnel of the air defense units also bravely repulsed the violation by enemy aircraft of our country's airspace in various regions and forced them to flee.

On 27 June 15 of the combatants from the ground forces and 2 of the heroes from the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran were martyred on the battlefronts. May their souls be happy.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

553: 29 Jun Report

LD291830 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Communique 553 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. With best greetings and felicitations to the distinguished blood-soaked martyrs of the Iranian Islamic Revolution, this is to inform you, the Muslim and martyr-nurturing Iranian nation, of some aspects of the operations by the combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the situation on the battlefronts over the past 24 hours.

A sporadic exchange of artillery and heavy-weapon fire continued yesterday on most of the country's western fronts. On the Meymak and Karmian fronts this was most intense. The self-sacrificing warriors of the gendarmerie on one of the Zeleh Zard fronts courageously neutralized a last-ditch enemy offensive, and while pushing back the aggressive Iraqi forces, inflicted substantial damage and casualties on them. In the exchange of fire on the Bamtiran and Karmian fronts five foxholes and trenches, two mortars and an observation dug-out belonging to the aggressive Iraqi forces were destroyed, and a number of troops were killed or wounded.

The battle on the fronts west of Dezful continued, with the ground forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran having superior firepower. Heavy artillery and mortar fire, which prevented the enemy from using its artillery and armor units, killed more than 20 enemy troops and wounded a number of them. In these operations one ammunition dump and a number of enemy positions and trenches were set on fire.

The exchange of artillery and heavy-weapon fire continued on the Abadan, Darkhovin and Khuninshahr fronts. Our mighty combatants' fire inflicted the following losses and casualties on the aggressive Iraqi Army: one tank destroyed and another put out of action; two vehicles destroyed; nine foxholes and trenches destroyed; two mortars destroyed; [word indistinct] on troop assembly; one 106-mm gun destroyed; one artillery piece and several observations trenches and equipment destroyed. The number of enemy troops killed or wounded in this region is reported to be over 25.

Yesterday, Abadan city continued to come under enemy long-range heavy-weapon fire. A number of residences were damaged. The warriors and self-sacrificers of the army air corps, in an onslaught on enemy positions on the Darkhovin front, destroyed 1 Iraqi antiaircraft gun and 1 tanker and killed about 30 of the enemy forces. On the Ahvaz and Susangerd fronts the combatants of the armed forces victoriously returned enemy fire and in wiping out and destroying the enemy [as heard]. They courageously kept their heavy fire on Iraqi positions. On the Ahvaz front the combatants of the ground forces, having silenced enemy artillery fire, destroyed one enemy tank, one 155-mm artillery piece and a substantial quantity of equipment, killing or wounding a number of enemy forces.

Yesterday a few enemy aircraft appeared over a number of the country's border towns, but they were forced to flee, thanks to the air defense fire of the combatants of the armed forces.

In the battle on 27 June seven combative friends from the ground forces and one of the gendarmerie self-sacrificers were martyred and joined the assembly of martyrs.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

GUARDS CORPS REPORTS ACTIVITIES IN SOUTH, WEST

LD281804 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Statement issued by the Public Relations Office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps central headquarters--date not given]

[Summary] The recent activities of the corps are hereby brought to the attention of the public.

A. Western fronts:

Yesterday, from 0800 to 1300, the Iranian Army's artillery fire, assisted by guards corps lookouts, destroyed a number of enemy trenches in (Haft Tavanan) in Iraq. Also 1 tank and 15 enemy personnel were destroyed in the Shaykhan sector in Iraq. Enemy positions in the (Galu) sector were brought under heavy fire, as the result of which one tank, one bulldozer, one ammunition dump and a number of artillery position's slit trenches and foxholes were destroyed.

On 25 June, thanks to the artillery fire of the Iranian Army and the mortar fire of the guards corps, one tank and a number of enemy ammunition dumps were destroyed. In the (Hargenah) sector in Iraq, yesterday, three other enemy vehicles were destroyed. At 1300 yesterday in (Galu) Iranian fire destroyed one enemy vehicle column and one artillery position and killed a number of the infidels. Thanks to the mortar fire of the guards on enemy positions in Helala Abad in Iraq, one ammunition tent and four Iraqis were destroyed. Also, Iranian artillery fire destroyed one antiaircraft gun and one mortar emplacement in the sector between Hasan Abad and (Khuban) and eight enemy personnel were either killed or wounded. Thanks to our forces' firing in the Sayyid Sadiq sector in Iraq, on 25 June 2 slit trenches and one 106-mm gun were destroyed and 11 enemy personnel were killed.

B. Southern fronts:

On 26 June in the Shush sector, thanks to the mortar fire of the guards, two slit trenches and one observation bunker of the enemy together with their crews were destroyed. During the past 24 hours, in one of the (Qolizeh) regions, one enemy vehicle was blown up after hitting a mine. Its crew of five was killed. Also, yesterday, in the Arvand Kenar sector, thanks to the firing of the guards, one ammunition dump, two 50-caliber and 75-caliber machineguns, together with their crews, were destroyed. Exchanges of fire still continued on the Darkhovin front. Thanks to the artillery fire of the Iranian Army and mortar fire of the guards on that front, one ammunition dump and a number of enemy slit trenches were destroyed and a number of the infidels were killed and wounded.

On the (Mehrizi) front, in the occupied section of Khuninshahr, thanks to the mortar fire of the guards, two machinegun bunkers were destroyed and three of their crew were killed.

ESHRAQI ARRIVES IN QAZVIN AS KHOMEYNI ENVOY

LD271752 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] PARS reports that Hojjat ol-Eslam Shahaboddin Eshraqi arrived in Qazvin this morning, by order of Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

After inspecting units of the Qazvin 16th Armored Division, he made a speech at a meeting of the garrison personnel.